

REVERSES.

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RULES
OF
REVERSES,
AS PLAYED IN THE FASHIONABLE
CIRCLES.

BY A GENTLEMAN.

London,

PRINTED FOR S. AND J. REED, NO 26,

ST. JAMES'S STREET.

1796.

Entered at Stationers-Hall.



REVER SIS,

AS PLAYED WITH TWO QUINOLAS.

REVER SIS is played by four persons, with each a box, containing* six Contracts, twenty Counters, and thirty two Fish; likewise with two Pools, viz. The great and the little Quinola Pools, (the great one to

* Six fish make one Counter, and eight Counters one Contract.

Six Contracts, -- 48 fish each 248

Twenty Counters 6 each 120

Thirty-two fish 32

400

be under the little) they are always to be placed on the dealer's right hand.

For reversis, from a pack of cards, the tens must be taken out ; the deal is to the right, giving three cards to each player the first round, and four to the dealer, afterwards always four, so that each of the three players will have eleven cards, and the dealer twelve, with three cards remaining, which are to be placed singly in the middle of the table opposite to each player, who will put out a card from his hand, under the pools, and will replace it with the card that is on the table, opposite to him ; the dealer likewise puts out a card, but having none to take in, he will find himself with eleven cards, like the rest of the players: should, however, there be three remises or stakes in the pools, then it is in the player's option to take a card or not ; if he does not, he has, on declaring his inten-

tion, permission to see the card, and to place it to the discard under the pools.

Before a card is played, the opposite parties exchange a card with each other.

The ace takes the king, the king the queen, and so on.

The points in the tricks are forty, each ace reckoning four, king three, queen two, and knave one.

The most interesting parts in this game, are the Party, the Quinolas, the Reversis, and the Espagnolette.

THE PARTY.

THE points in the discard, which form the party, reckon as in the tricks, with the exception of the ace of diamonds, and the knave of hearts, as great quinola ; the former reckoning five, and the latter four.

He who has the fewest points wins the party. It will frequently happen, that two players will have the same number of points, then he who has the fewest tricks, has the preference ; if points and tricks are equal, then he who is best placed wins ; the best placed is he who dealt last ; but he who has no trick, has the preference of him who has a trick without points ; in general in cases of equality the best placed has the preference.

When the espagnolette is played, and won, he wins the party in preference to the best placed.

When every trick is made by one person,
there is no party ; and this is called (by
way of excellence) making the reversis.

THE QUINOLAS.

THE great quinola pool, is to consist of twenty-six fish, which number is to be renewed every time the pool is cleared, or has fewer in it than the twenty-six fish ; this stake is attached to the knave of hearts or great quinola, and is one of the most important cards in the game ; the great quinola cannot be put to the discard, unless there are three stakes or a hundred fish in the pool.

The little quinola pool consisting of thirteen fish, is attached to the queen of hearts, as little quinola, which is to be renewed in the same manner, in proportion to the stake as the great quinola, and the little quinola cannot be put to the discard, unless there are three stakes, or fifty fish in the pool.

Each time the quinolas are placed, or played on a renounce, they are entitled to

the stakes attached to them, except when there are three stakes in the pool, in which case the great quinola is entitled to receive a hundred fish, and the little quinola fifty ; and on the contrary, each time the quinolas are forced, led out, or gorgé, the stakes are paid in the same proportion as they would have been received, except in the single instance of the person who played the quinolas making the reversis ; and then in order to derive any benefit from the stakes, the quinola which is to be entitled to such benefit, must be played before the two last tricks.

THE REVERFIS.

EVERY trick without exception must be made by one person to make the reversis.

The reversis is undertaken when the first nine tricks are made by the same person ; there is then an end of the party and of the quinolas ; the great quinola being only as the knave of hearts, and the little quinola as the queen of hearts, except the person who wins the reversis, plays his quinolas at any time before the two last tricks, he is then entitled to the stakes ; but on the contrary, should his reversis be broken by one of the players winning either of the two last tricks, he then not only pays the reversis broken, but the stakes to the pools, for the quinolas he may have played before the reversis was undertaken.

All consolations paid for aces or quinolas, by the person undertaking the reversis, is to be returned on his winning it.

THE ESPAGNOLETTE,

OR THE FOUR ACES.

THE espagnolette is either simply four aces, three aces, and one quinola, or two aces and two quinolas.

The player having the espagnolette, has a right to renounce in every suit, during the whole game, and if he can avoid winning any trick, and there is no reversis, he of course wins the party in preference to him who is better placed; but if he is obliged to win a trick, he then pays the party to him who would otherwise have received it, and returns the consolations he may have received for aces or quinolas; and if he has a quinola, he will pay the stake to the pool, instead of receiving it, unless a reversis is made upon him.

The player having the espagnolette, is at liberty to wave his privilege, and to play

his game as a common one, but loses that privilege the moment he has renounced playing in suit.

The espagnolette receives consolation in any part of the game, if he forces the quinola, and this can only happen in three instances :

I.

By playing a heart eldest hand, and the quinola being single in some other hand.

II.

If having through inattention, made a trick during the course of the game, he returns a heart and forces.

III.

If by being obliged to enter at the tenth trick, or chusing to enter sooner, he should have a heart to play, and by that means forces it.

If any person wins the reversis, the espagnolette pays singly for all the company.

If any person undertakes a reversis, and another breaks it, the espagnolette pays the whole to the person who broke it.

The person holding the four aces or espagnolette, can likewise break the reversis, and is payed as before mentioned, by the person whose reversis he broke; he can likewise undertake the reversis, but then his hand must be played as a common game, for he cannot renounce.

If the espagnolette has placed his quinola, and there is a reversis either made or broken, he is not to receive the stake: according to the general rule, viz. when the reversis takes place, the pools are neither received or paid, except by him who undertakes the reversis.

If by another player having the ace or king of hearts, the espagnolette has in any part of the game, either of his quinolas forced, he pays the stake and his consolation,

the same as the two other players, which is due to him that forces, except there is a reversis.

PAYMENTS.

The dealer always puts two fish into the great quinola pool, and one into the little, over above his common stake of fix and three, besides which every one puts into the former, for the first stake fix fish, and into the latter three ; so that the great quinola pool, will consist of 26 fish, and the little quinola pool of 13 fish ; each time the stakes are drawn, or when there are fewer fish in the pool, than the first original stake, the pool must be replenished as at first.

To the points in the discard, four are to be added for the party.

The person who gives an ace upon a renounce, receives a fish from the person who wins the trick ; if the ace of diamonds, he will receive two.



The person who forces an ace, receives the same payments from each of the players, as well as from the person forced.

The great quinola placed upon a renounce, receives six fish; the little quinola placed upon a renounce, receives three fish; and if either of them is forced, the person who forces, receives the same payment from each player.

These payments should be made immediately without being asked for.

One or more aces, or either of the quinolas played or gorgé, that is, leads it out, pay the same as if they had been forced, and are paid to the person who wins the party, but it is for him to recollect and demand them.

When either ace or quinola are placed, played, or gorgé the last card, it is called *à la bonne*, and are payed double, and all

payments whatever, are double to the person who sits opposite.

The payment for the reversis made or broke, is eighty fish; each player paying twenty, and the opposite party forty, when the reversis is made; but when it is broken, the whole is paid to the person who breaks it, by the person whose reversis is broken; that is, he pays the person breaking it, exactly the same number of fish he would have received from the whole table, had he won it.

LAWS OF THE GAME OF REVERSI.

I.

THE person who misdeals, loses his deal.

II.

If the player takes his card without having put out to the discard, the deal goes for nothing.

III.

The eldest hand ought to take care that all the players have put their stakes into the pools; if not, he will pay for those whom he has not called upon to pay their stake.

IV.

The discard is not to be changed after it is once put out.

V.

The eldest hand should be attentive not to play a card till the discard is complete;

should he have played one, he is permitted, if nobody has played to it, to take it up and play another.

VI.

No person must play before his turn.

VII.

If at the end of the game, it is perceived there is an error in the discard, whether it is because a player has not put out a card, or has put out two, the deal goes for nothing and must be made again.

VIII.

When the cards are cut, it is too late to ask for the payment of any ace or quinola, which may have been played or gorgé ; as likewise for the party or the stake in the pools.

IX.

He who flings down his game, thinking he has the rest of the tricks, is judged to make the rest, even though another player

would be obliged from his cards to take a trick, and the person so flinging down his game, is to pay for any ace or quinola placed or given, though the person has not a game to have otherwise placed them; but, in case of a reversis, the person who might break it, can oblige him to take up his cards, and play them one after another, as the person who can break it shall direct.

X.

When a player thinking he has won the party, or willing to favour the person who has won it, by asking for the aces or quinolas led out before the person who has won the party has demanded them, he is to pay for him who might have been called upon to pay them.

XI.

Before you play your card, it is always permitted to ask how the cards have been played, but it is not permitted to observe

it to others who may not make the enquiry.

XII.

The player is permitted to examine all his own tricks at any time, but not to look at the tricks of any other person, except the last trick.



THE END.

